

Abbreviations/Terms in This EIS

AF	(Acre-feet) Volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot; equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet or about 326,000 gallons.	ITA	Indian Trust Asset.
AGRAOP	AGRAOP is a personal computer program that operates the River Operations Modeling System by attempting to meet system demands from runoff and stored water in Angostura Reservoir.	LBST	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.
BIA	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.	MCL	Maximum contaminant level of a constituent allowed by human health or aquatic life standards.
BMP	Best management practices.	µg/L	Micrograms/liter, equivalent to parts-per-billion.
bp	Before present (time).	µmho/cm	Micro-mho/centimeter, a measurement of the electrical conductivity of water.
CIR	(Consumptive Irrigation Requirement) Net volume of water needed for crop production minus effective growing season precipitation.	mg/L	Milligrams/liter, equivalent to parts-per-million found in a liquid.
Consumptive Use	Volume of water used by plants through transpiration and evaporation for a given area during a specific period. This EIS expresses consumptive use in AF/acre. Also called <i>evapotranspiration</i> (ET).	mg/kg	Milligrams/kilogram, used to express parts-per-million found in a solid.
CRST	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement.
cfs	(Cubic feet/second) Volume of water represented by a flow of 1 cubic foot per second for 24 hours; equivalent to 86,400 cubic feet, about 1.9835 AF.	NES	National Eutrophication Survey.
DISSED	The DISSED computer program was developed to distribute sediment in large reservoirs by the Empirical Area Reduction method. It follows procedures outlined in Reclamation's <i>Reservoir Sedimentation Technical Guidelines</i> (1982) and detailed in the <i>Revision of the Procedure to Compute Sediment Distribution in Large Reservoirs</i> (1962).	NIWQP	National Irrigation Water Quality Program.
DO	The volume of oxygen found dissolved in water, usually expressed in mg/L.	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places.
EC	(Electrical conductivity) A measurement of the capacity of water to conduct electricity, proportional to TDS concentrations, usually expressed as µmho/cm.	O&M	Operations and maintenance.
End-of-Month Content	Volume of water in storage in a reservoir on the last day of the month. (Daily storage is usually available from USGS or HYDROMET records.)	OST	Oglala Sioux Tribe.
EXTOXNET	Extension Toxicology Network.	P-SMBP	Pick Sloan Missouri Basin Project.
FISRWG	Federal Interagency Stream Restoration Working Group.	Reclamation	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.
HYDROMET	Reclamation's hydrologic, reservoir, and meteorologic database for acquiring, processing, storing, and retrieving current, daily, and yearly data. Information from remote sites is transmitted via satellite to ground stations where it is recovered and processed by computer.	Return Flows	Volume of water returning to a river, stream, or reservoir as a result of a withdrawal from the system (withdrawal minus depletion).
IMPLAN	A computer model that converts changes in final demand for goods and services into changes in the value of total economic output of a region, changes in employment, and changes in income.	Riparian	Habitat found next to a body of water.
		SARC	South Dakota Archeological Research Center.
		SMCL	Secondary maximum contaminant level (see MCL).
		SDDENR	South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
		SDGF&P	South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department.
		SHPO	South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.
		SI-RBS	Smithsonian Institution—River Basin Survey.
		TCP	Traditional cultural properties.
		TDS	Total dissolved solids, a measurement of water quality.
		USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
		USFS	U.S. Forest Service.
		USGS	U.S. Geological Survey.